

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Association is to be incorporated by law. We hope that this step will be the beginning of a new life for it, and that the glorious past will be even eclipsed by the grander future of the International Society.

A Little Queen in the Arnold hive at Richmond, Iowa, died on the 28th ult,. and this is what her disconsolate father says about the sad event. They were going to the Keokuk Convention, had this death not occurred.

Sad are these few lines to us. The dar ling queen of our home was taken from us by the dread disease, diphtheria, on Oct. 28. She was my only child, a daughter, in her eleventh year. (She was the grand-daugher of J. O. Todd.) We are all one family. She was not afraid of the bees at all; she would often put on a bee-veil and be out with us in the apiary.

I. N. Arnold.

The BER JOURNAL condoles with the stricken family.

The Michigan State Convention will be held at Detroit on Jan. 1 and 2, 1891, and we hope it will be largely attended. Concerning hotel rates, Mr. M. H. Hunt writes he follows:

I was in Detroit lately, and made arrangements for the bee-keepers at the Hotel Normandie; also I found that I could get rates for those who thought that the rates were too much at the Normandie. The Perkins Hotel on Grand River street, is being rebuilt, and is a good common place to stop at; rates \$1.25 per day. I am going to furnish them with a very fine sample of extracted honey to be on tap for the bee-keepers. I hope that we will have a grand meeting.

Foul-Brood.-In the Voluntary Essay read at the Keokuk Convention, from Mr. Allen Pringle (see page 762), it is stated that, though a copy of the Canadian Act, for the suppression of that dreaded disease was sent to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and other bee-papers of the United States, that it was not published. If it was sent, it never reached this office, or it would have been published at once. We have, however, published several articles referring to it. One of them from Mr. Pringle, of nearly three columns, may be found on pages 597 and 598; another from Mr. J. E. Firth, of four columns, on pages 551 and 552. Besides these, there are several shorter ones.

The imputation that the "tribunes"—the "great guns"—i. e., the editors of the bee-periodicals, we suppose—are too much "exalted" (in their own estimation, of course) to listen to advice from Canada, is absurd, and beneath the dignity of "the President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association"

Harmless banter is all very well, but this would be taken for sober fact, by the generality of bee-keepers, were we to pass it by in silence. They would say, very innocently, that the "Voluntary Essay" was sent to the Convention because the matter was ruled out the bee-publications.

Now, Mr. President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, we take an appeal (kindly but firmly), from your hasty decision, to the apiarists at large, and have no fear about their sustaining the appeal, and reversing your unfair ruling.

Mice and Bees in Winter.—
At the Keokuk Convention it was asked if mice and rats were injurious in a winter repository for bees. The answer was emphatic and proper—Yes! In last week's New York World we notice a similar question from a correspondent in Ohio, which is answered thus:

Mice are a decided nuisance in the apiary, and consequently must be guarded against. They will often enter the hive standing out-of-doors when not excluded, and make extensive depredations. Sometimes, cutting a space in the combs, they will make their nests there.

The animal heat created by the bees makes a tempting place for their winter quarters. The entrance to the hives ought to be sufficiently contracted to keep mice

from entering.

Rats are fond of honey, and when this is accessible, will eat quantities of it. The entrance of hives standing out-of-doors are too small to admit a rat. Where the bees are wintered in-doors, too great care cannot be exercised to keep the apartment clear of both rats and mice, as their running over the hives, even if prevented from entering them, disturbs and irritates the bees.

Those Who Have any honey to dispose of should use the Honey Almanac as a salesman. We have a few left for this year, and offer them at half price. See page 751 of last paper.

An Enjoyable Visit.—According to announcement, the business men of Hamilton, of Ills., took 54 members of the International Convention in carriages to the residence of Messrs. Dadant & Son, in the afternoon of Friday, after the last session. The bee-keepers seemed to take the place by storm, and thoroughly enjoyed their visit. The Keokuk Constitution-Democrat of Nov. 1, contained the following concerning the affair:

Delegates to the Bee-Keppers' Convention Entertained at the Dadant Apiart.

—Yesterday afternoon 54 lady and gentlemen delegates to the International Bee-Keppers' Convention, visited the Dadant apiary, two miles north of Hamilton, and were right royally entertained. They were given the freedom of his handsome residence and grounds.

They examined his rat-proof granary, sampled his fruit, looked at and talked about his bees and hives, passed their opinions about his frames and foundation comb, played with his jig saws, tasted of his honey, looked at the immense quantities of beeswax in store, visited and complimented his wine rooms and presses, looked into his ice-house, sipped his wine, ripped his bee-hive lumber, ate his cake, asked questions about his shrubbery, filled their pockets with apples, took possession of everything and everybody on the place, and came away as happy as larks on a bright Spring morning. But the happiest man in the crowd was Charles Dadant.

"Milk and Honey."—This item is from last week's New York Tribune, and we shall be glad to have all the other papers in America herald the news that "milk and honey" are "grand things for poor humanity." That is a true statement of it—both for body and mind! as well as for food and medicine. Here is the item:

Mr. Thomas G. Newman, of the American Bee Journal, thinks milk and honey a very wholesome combination—"grand things for poor humanity."

The Order of the King's Daughters, in New York City, has actively identified itself with the great Charity Doll-Show, to open in New York about the middle of December. Dolls are to be dressed for this exhibition, and then will be distributed among the worthy poor children in public institutions. The King's Daughters could undertake no better work. Particulars are given in "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" of last week.

All Who Subscribe for the American Bee Journal can hereafter have our Illustrated Home Journal also, from the time their subscriptions are received to Jan. 1. 1892—both papers for only \$1.35. We can also furnish Gleanings in Bee-Culture for same time with the above, for \$2.15 for all three periodicals This is an offer that should be accepted by all who keep bees, and desire the regular visits of these standard publications—all three periodicals from now to Jan. 1, 1892, for the price named.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1891. Time and place of meeting.

Jan. 1, 2.—Michigan State, at Detroit, Mich. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

May 7.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa. H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa

In order to have this table complete Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

International Bee-Association.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor. Lapeer, Mich. SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant Hamilton, Ills.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

RESIDENT—James Heddon .. Dowagiac, Mich. BC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

The National Bee-Keepers' Union.-The following from E.Salisbury, of Ossian, Ind., is right to the point, and worthy of consideration. He says:

I fully endorse the last clause of N. E. France's article on page 731. He says: "It is strange that any bee-keeper should hesitate to join the Union. It ought to have thousands of members, where now it only has about 450." has about 450."

Then why not, each and all, do something toward getting members and swelling the ranks of the Union? From what I can gather from the BEE JOURNAL, it has accomplished grand victories for its members; but those not belonging to the Union have no claim for aid, and they will not be recognized by the Union. Keep the ball rolling, and let the good work go on. The annual fee is only one dollar, and no one is annual fee is only one too poor to become members.

E. Salisbury.

All membership fees received after this date, will pay for the full year 1891. The small membership so far is a disgrace to the bee-keepers of America. The Union ought to have a hundred thousand members, and then it would be abundantly able to defend the whole pursuit from defamation and misrepresentation, as well as to maintain every apiarist in his or her rights under the Constitution of the United States.

The Utah Bee and Honey Show, this year, was very good, and the following will give some idea of its character, as well as the small premiums offered:

The bee and honey awards at the Utah

The bee and honey awards at the Utan Territorial Fair, were as follows:
Snider, Taufer & Swaner, Salt Lake City
—Best colony of bees, diploma and \$5.
Snider, Taufer & Swaner—Best 20
pounds of extracted honey, \$3.
Oliver B. Huntington, Springville—Best
20 pounds of comb-honey, \$3.
Snider, Taufer & Swaner—Rest bee-hive.

Snider, Taufer & Swaner—Best bee-hive, diploma and \$2.50.
Snider, Taufer & Swaner—Best display of bees, wax and honey, diploma.
Such premiums are no encouragement for headeners to show that it is those in such premiums are no encouragement.

bee-keepers to show; still there is general dissatisfaction among other exhibitors than bee-keepers. Small premiums are by no means the worst of our troubles; they

are bad enough, but when it comes to incompetent judges going through the farce of awarding premiums, it generally makes a man's blood boil. For instance, the judges on the boney exhibit were a poultrynan, green-grocer, and a gardener; not one of them had handled bees, and seemed to know more about sampling honey than anything else. One of them said, "Well, we used our best judgment in deciding." I told him that there was no doubt about that, as his judgment on honey was very poor at best poor, at best

poor, at best.

It would be just like putting as a committee, a mason, a painter, and a horse doctor to judge a vegetable show, and so on through the whole category of exhibits. Such methods are always sure to give general dissatisfaction, and cannot be too strongly condemned. Under such circumstances one who takes premiums does not know that he is justly entitled to them.

We had the display photographed, but none of them were good, and we did not have any printed.

The following clippings will give an idea of what others thought of our exhibits:

An interesting feature of the Fair, con-An interesting feature of the Fair, com-nected with the exhibits on the main floor, is the bee and honey display by Snider, Taufer & Swaner, who show in glass cases the workings of the bees. These little crea-tures, emblematical of the industry of Utah's people, are well worth seeing.— Name News.

Three men engaged separately in bee-culture, in this city, produced five tons of honey this season. They have all the best honey this season. They have all the best appliances for the business, and uniting for an exhibit, have placed their display in the hall under the name of Snider, Taufer & Swaner. Honey is shown in the comb in little frames, and in jars after extracting. Bees are at work in bives, and, in fact, the entire system of bee and honey-production is shown in this exhibit, and it certainly is an interesting one.—Tribune.

UUERIES

The Production of Comb and Extracted Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal

QUERY 738.—As I am thinking of keeping bees, and desiring to make it a financial success, I would like the opinion of leading apiarists upon this question: As a profitable undertaking, which should be produced in an apiary, com-bhoney or extracted?—Ohio.

Both.-G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Both kinds.-J. P. H. Brown.

Both; and the most of the kind that your market demands.—A. B. Mason

Opinions are divided. I am inclined to give the preference to extracted honey.—M. Mahin.

The person, the locality, the market, and many other things, have much to do with making it a financial success.—H. D. Cut-

All depends on your market. Here I find that it pays better to work mostly for extracted honey.—P. L. VIALION.

I am an advocate of extracting, as a financial consideration; yet surroundings and location have something to do with it. J. M. HAMBAUGH.

This depends on many things. If I could sell extracted honey readily for two-thirds to any addresses. Ten for \$7.50.

the price of comb-honey, I think I should produce the extracted.—C. H. DIBBERN.

That depends somewhat upon your location, and upon your market. Ordinarily both.—Mrs. L. Harrison.

Extracted; because you can produce more than twice as much, and because you can keep a part of the crop over from years of plenty for years of scarcity.—DADANT &

That would depend on your tastes, your markets, and the character of your honey. No one can tell without knowing your circumstances.—R. L. TAYLOR.

This question has been asked many, many times; who can answer it? I cannot without knowing the whole condition of things, viz: the man, the location, the experience, etc. As the boy said, "It all depends."—J. etc. As i E. Pond.

That depends on the man and the place. It is doubtful if you can find out about the man in any better way than by trying both. You can give a fair guess as to the place, by seeing which kind the successful men about you produce.—C. C. MILLER.

I think both should be produced, though much depends upon the market. Some persons prefer comb-honey, some extracted honey, and some want both.—G. L. Tinker.

This depends upon one's skill, tact, and market. I think one should produce both, and should study to learn how to do it; and then place his emphasis where his market demands.—A. J. Cook.

I think that depends on circumstances and conditions. A rule cannot be given in advance, without knowing more of the surroundings and your capabilities.—
EUGENE SECOR.

All depends upon your aptitude for producing one or the other, and your market, etc. In the aggregate, it is just as profitable to produce one as the other, of course. The great law of supply and demand should determine which.—James Heddon.

It has paid me best to produce both honey in the comb and the extracted article. And in the comb and the extracted article. And further, all my students, or those who started bee-keeping under my teaching and advice, have followed my plan of producing both articles, and they all approve of my plan. It pays a bee-keeper to be able to satisfy the market, and there is a demand for both comb and extracted honey.—G. W. Demarker.

Produce whichever your market demands or your tastes dictate. To produce both would give you greater experience.—The

If you have a desire to know how to have Queens fertilized in upper stories, while the old Queen is still laying below-how you may safely introduce any Queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly-all about the different races of bees-all about shipping Queens, queencages, candy for queen-cages, etc.-all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact everything about the queen-business which you may want to know, send for "Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing;" a book of 170 pages, which is nicely bound in cloth, and is as interesting as a story. Price, \$1.00.

Clubs of 5 New Subscriptions for \$4.00,

INTERNATIONAL.

Report of the Business, Speeches and Discussions.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY C. P. DADANT.

EVENING SESSION-FIRST DAY.

President Taylor called the Convention to order at 7:30 p.m., and stated that Dr. C. C. Miller would preside at the piano, and sing the "Bee-Keepers' Reunion Song," and asked the audience to join in the chorus.

The first thing, according to the programme, was the following address by Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O., on

The Apiarian Exhibit at the World's Columbian Fair, in 1893.

Mr. President and Fellow Bee-Keepers :

The subject assigned me by the Executive Committee is one that should be of interest to every bee-keeper in the world, and more especially to those in the United States, for upon them it naturally devolves to look after the interest of the devolves to look after the interest of the Apiarian Exhibit, and get matters in shape for the grandest display ever made, of the appliances used in, and the products of, the apiary.

That you may know just what progress has been made I will give you the last correspondence with the Exposition

correspondence with the Exposition Management. On the 9th of the present month I wrote the Secretary as follows:

"While arrangements are being per-fected for the coming World's Columbian Exposition, the bee-keepers of the United States and of the World, are quite anxious not to be forgotten. As reprentative of the bee-keepers of America, I wrote to those having matters in charge in Chicago, before the location was selected by Congress, and received a courteous reply, and thanks for calling attention to our industry.

that matters are beginning to "Now assume definite shape, I wish again to call attention to the desirability of providing space for, and giving encouragement to our specialty, and having been recommended by our National, and some of the State Bee-Keepers' Associations, to have charge of the Apiarian Exhibit at the Columbian Fair, I am anxious to do what I can to aid in perfecting suitable arrangements for such an exhibit.

"The next meeting of the International American Bee-Association is to be held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the last three days of this month, and the Executive Committee have placed me on the programme for an address on the Apiarian Exhibit at the coming Chicago International Exposition, and I would be pleased to receive from you some suggestions as to what provision will probably be made for an exhibit by bee-keepers.

"I would suggest that it would be desirable to have all Honey Exhibits grouped together, and that that from each State and foreign country be placed by itself, with one General Superintendent

necessary. The exhibit would very properly and naturally be placed in the Horticultural Department. Please give me any advice, or make any suggestions that you think would be of service to us at the coming meeting, where some definite action will probably be taken as to what we shall do at the Exposition.

To the foregoing I received the following reply, dated Oct. 11:

"DEAR SIR :- Your letter in regard to bee-culture and a suitable exhibit of that industry, is received. The industry you represent will have proper place in the classification of exhibits, and ample facilities will be provided. The detailed classification is not yet complete, nor have we yet reached a period in the progress of our work which would authorize or permit an allotment of You might make informal applispace. cation, indicating the nature and extent of exhibit proposed, and space you would require; thereupon blanks will be forwarded to you, which you can fill out in accordance with instructions

"For any information required, address this office, and it will be promptly supplied as it is gathered and classified.

Very respectfully, BENJ. BUTTERWORTH. Sec."

As soon as a World's Exposition was publicly talked of, I thought of the following plan, and as yet have thought of nothing better:

If possible, have our exhibit from the whole World grouped together. Then have the exhibit from each Nation, Province, State, etc., placed by itself, with a Superintendent to assign the location and space, and to have the general oversight of all, with one or more assistants.

To illustrate: Place every exhibit from Germany by itself, with a Superintendent from Germany, and have a large sign placed over the exhibit, marked "Germany," and decorated with the German coat-of-arms, and the whole place made attractive with German flags, and such other decorations as may be provided; have about the same arrangement in regard to France, Great Britain and her colonies, and other Nations; and the same for each State of the United States. with a large sign aver all, with shields and flags, with the exhibit from each State by itself, and the name of each its coat-of-arms over with exhibit, and such decorations as may be proper, and also have each exhibit marked with the name of exhibitor.

It would add much interest to displays to have the name of every article marked or placed upon it, so that "an unsuspect-ing public" would not be trying to buy beeswax for maple sugar, and extracted honey for maple syrup, and calling straw bee-hives, baskets; or honey extractors, churns; washing machines, ice-cream freezers, etc.; or showing their knowledge of entomology, or their interest in by calling bees, bugs, that science, flies, etc.

If possible, have a fair-sized apiary on the grounds, to be decorated with a display of as large a variety of growing and blossoming honey-producing plants, and one, or more, assistants, as may be as it may be possible to procure.

colonies to be in all sorts of hives, from the primeval log-gum, the box and straw hives, up to the most palatial hives of modern times.

If we can secure such an assignment by the Managers of the Exposition, we can make a grand display; but it is possible we may not be able to do so. Each Nation and State may desire to have all their exhibits together. should be the case, would it not be a good plan for each National, Provincial or State Bee-Keepers' Society to choose a committee of one or more persons to have charge of getting up and providing for a suitable exhibit from their jurisdiction.

If the Columbian Exposition does not provide "the needful in the way of premiums, it will probably be necessary for the Bee-Keepers of the several States to see to it that their State Legislatures make the necessary appropriation. Such a course would mean work for State Bee-Keepers' Associations, and as some of the Legislatures meet but once in two years, the matter may need attention during the coming winter, and every State Society should begin preparations at the next meeting.

At a recent meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association, the Secretary, Mr. J. N. Heater and Mr. A. Association, the Tyrrel, "were selected to arrangements for an apiarian exhibit in connection with the State Agricultural display for the World's Fair in 1892." So the Secretary wrote me on the 6th inst. He asked for such information and suggestions as I might have to offer.

Sometime since, through the "American Bee Journal," and "Gleanings in Bee-Culture," I asked for suggestions in regard to the proposed apiarian exhibit, and have not received a single suggestion from any one, but some have written asking for information.

I would suggest that this Convention choosé a good-sized Committee to wait upon those having charge of the Exposition matters in Chicago, and urge upon them the desirability and necessity of having the Apiarian display all in one locality, and make such other represenations and suggestions as in your wisdom may seem best, and let the committee act at once, before plans for the Exposition have been fully decided upon. Unless we make our wants known, and authoritatively too, we shall not get such recognition as belongs to us.

That committee could be made up of Mr. Thomas G. Newman, Dr. C.C. Miller, President Taylor, Messrs. A. Ernest Root, R. McKnight, W. Z. Hutchinson and such others as are in attendance at the convention who will go to or through Chicago on their way home.

A meeting of representatives of a goodly number of the State Horticultural Societies of the United States was held in Chicago during the past summer, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper exhibit of fruits, grains and seeds, and committees were chosen, a person recommended to have charge of Similar preliminary the exhibit, etc. work has been done by horse-men, cattlemen, sheep-men, swine-men, and others, and why not bee-men do the same?

A. B. MASON.

Rev. W. F. Clarke stated that Ontario had already taken steps in regard to the Columbian Fair; that the Province expected to make a very large display. He recommended putting all the honey exhibits of the different Countries in one place, and appointing a committee at once to see about it.

Mr. Clarke also stated that the McKinley Bill would have a discouraging effect on foreign exhibits, though it was not likely to have much on the Canadian exhibit.

Here ensued a short political discussion, in which the Canadian delegates seemed to be of the opinion that the greatest objection to the McKinley Bill was the hostile spirit which it showed, and which they thought was likely to induce a spirit of retaliation.

It was then decided to appoint a committee composed of Dr. A. B. Mason, R. McKnight and Thomas G. Newman to interview the authorities of the World's Fair with regard to securing ample space for the necessary exhibits of honey and apicultural appliances at Chicago, in 1893.

R. McKnight suggested that his name be withdrawn from the committee, and another name inserted instead, unless the bee-keepers of Canada were expected to join the United States bee-keepers in their exhibit.

W. J. Finch, of Chesterfield, Ills., said: If I understand this matter right, this is to be an International Fair, and the people of Canada have a perfect right to exhibit under the auspices of the United States bee-keepers, if they wish to.

R. McKnight said: I do not think that the bee-keepers from all countries will be allowed to exhibit in the same place, as it is not customary.

Dr. Miller asked whether Mr. Mc-Knight, who had experience in the matter, could not help to solve this

W. F. Clarke thought that any nation had a right to ask for space at the Columbian Fair, and could not see why the Canadian bee-keepers could not be allowed to exhibit in the same place with the United States beekeepers. He thought that allowing Mr. McKnight's name to be dropped from the committee would rather de-

ter them from exhibiting.

R. McKnight said that the Canadian exhibit would depend upon the action of the Canadian Government, and thought it would be unreasonable to ask for a special location for the beeexhibit of all countries. A great deal of money was needed for the exhibits, and this had to be furnished by the different States and Provinces to their exhibitors. This would place the ex-

the different Governments. He thought away with the black ants, that destroy that the bee-keepers of each State should ask for appropriations from their Legislatures, if they wished to succeed. He was on the committee sent for a four-months' exhibit in London, of Canadian bee-culture, in which they exhibited eleven tons of honey, and had the people sample it by teaspoonfuls, to advertise Canadian productions, and the English people tasted it, to the amount of four tons, all by tea-spoonfuls. He had the exhibit of 26 different bee-keepers, and after an expenditure of over \$2,000 in cash, returned to the exhibitors from 14 to 18 cents per pound for comb, and 11 cents for extracted honey. The exhibiting committee was composed of four members. He thought that the United States should have sufficient pride not to be outdone by Canada in such matters.

Dr. Mason said: At the International Exposition of New Orleans, the State of Ohio gave \$500 to a bee-keeper to take charge of the State's exhibit. Whether we go to the Columbian Fair as International or as separate States, does not matter. I expect to ask the State of Ohio to grant \$1,500 for the Ohio bee-exhibit, and each State ought to have a grant, in order to make an exhibit worthy of the interests represented; but there is no reason why we should not have the exhibit all in one location. I must say, however, that I object to the motion as stated, and desire that the bee-keepers' committee be instructed to ask, not only for space, but for an assignment, that will secure us a recognition and liberal offers of prejums, etc.

Further consideration of the question was then postponed until to-morrow at 11 a.m., when the committee would be heard from on this matter.

BEES AND OTHER PURSUITS.

The subject, "Can poultry raising be carried on successfully in connection with bee-keeping ?" was discussed by Dr. C. C. Miller, who read a humorous letter from an imaginary German to an editor, telling him about how Sockery prepared to set a hen.

At the close of his remarks the Association was favored with some choice selections of music by Fields Brothers orchestra.

An informal recess of five minutes was taken, and when called to order, a committee was appointed to examine the exhibits, and make a report. The committee consists of Dr. J. Oren, E. R. Root, and S. A. Shuck.

BLACK ANTS.

The following question was then hibitions under the separate control of discussed: "What can be done to do doubtedly.

solid bottom-boards of hives?

Ernest R. Root said that he knew of the use of coal-oil, but could hardly recommend it, on account of its offensive odor.

Dr. Oren used tar on the underside of the bottom-board.

Dr. Miller had seen bottom-boards which were honey-comed by ants in such a way as to destroy them in a short time. He thought the only remedy was to keep the bottom-boards off the ground.

J. Blanchard said that white ants troubled him; he had to set hives on tiles, and this effectually got rid of the ants, as they do not like to work in the light. These ants were very injurious, as they destroyed everything in reach of them.

J. D. Adams said that petroleum soaked into the wood; coal-tar applied hot on the under side of the bottomboard, would prevent them. Corrosive sublimate spread on the ground will kill the ants.

R. McKnight asked if any had been troubled with ants, who keep their hives off the ground?

Dr. Miller said: I do not think that if the bottom-boards are raised from the ground, any one will be bothered by ants.

S. A. Shuck said: I had a few hives bothered by ants, but never when they were 3 inches or more from the ground.

R. McKnight said that some told him to scatter salt about the bottomboard, to prevent the ants from injuring the hives.

Wm. Lyon, of Burlington, thought that the salt would be objectionable to the bees.

Dr. Jesse Oren sated that he painted even the inside of the hives with coal-

J. D. Adams stated that if coal-tar was applied hot, it would harden on the boards, so as not to be objectionable to the bees.

APICULTURE AS A SPECIALTY.

The next question was: "Does apiculture pay financially as a specialty if run independent of the supply business or journalism?"

R. McKnight said that bee-keeping paid him, and that although he did not make his living by bee-keeping, he could do it, if necessary. He considered himself a specialist, and his neighbors also considered him as such. He thought bee-keeping gave as good profits for the investment as any other special business. He believed that bee-keeping was preferable to many other vocations. A man could make bee-keeping pay as a specialty, un-

TO RIPEN HONEY.

The next question was, "It sometimes happens that some of our extracted honey is thin, unripe—yet mostly sealed. Will you please inform us how to ripen or thicken such honey. We usually extract once in from 7 to 10 days, during the honey-flow, letting the combs become nearly all sealed first, and yet some days get thin honey, especially in the combs that are taken out after noon.

C. P. Dadant was called upon for an answer, and said that their method was to keep adding more room, without removing any of the honey, until the crop was all in, except in extraordinary rich seasons, when the honey was ripened sooner than usual. He thought that the fact of the honey being sealed was not evidence of its being ripe, as bees sometimes were in such a hurry to cap their honey, that they did not wait until it was all ripe; and that very often the cappings burst in consequence of the fermentation that would take place. If he had honey that was unripe he would evaporate it slowly au bain-marie, that is, over hot water. In his opinion it was mainly the heat, together with a current of air forced through the hive, that caused unripe honey to evaporate, and the nearer we get to it unartifi-cially, the better. He knew that honey could be preserved, of good flavor, by evaporating it slowly by heat; and he preferred that method to the methods advised by others, of allowing it to stand for months in open vessels— which method could not be practiced by extensive bee-keepers.

Dr. Jesse Oren said: W. S. Hart, of Florida, extracts every day, and runs his honey in a long trough that is exposed to the sun. The honey goes in at one end, and comes out thick at the other.

A. I. Root-Prevention is better than cure; but when you have unripe honey on your hands, it is better to let it granulate and pour off the liquid part of it. If you wish to evaporate it, take the heads off the barrels and cover them with strainer cloth. The thick honey will settle to the bottom. when it begins to granulate.

R. McKnight described his apparatus for liquefying granulated honey, and to cure unripe honey. It was a double-can, to place upon a stove, with water in the outside can, and a faucet running through both cans, to draw off the honey. Heat the honey in this way, as Mr. Dadant suggested, then seal it while hot. This not only cured the honey, but prevented further granulation. A Mason-jar-full was put upon a wall out-of-doors, and allowed to remain there during a whole severe

trace of granulation. also be cured satisfactorily by putting it in a tin tank, in a hot room, the heat of which helped the thick parts to separate from the watery portions, and to settle to the bottom, while the water remained at the top, so that there were about three inches of sweet water in one of these pans, that could be drawn off and used for vinegar making. In his opinion, however, the easiest and best way to cure honey was by heating, as stated by Mr. Dadant.

REPORTS OF AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

The condensed reports of Affiliated Associations were then heard. They showed that the honey crop was very much less than usual, and the prospect rather poor. In many localities bees had to be fed, in order to secure sufficient winter stores.

MORNING SESSION-OCT. 30.

After the President called the Convention to order, Dr. Miller was requested to sing the well-known "busybee" song, which he did in his usually lively manner. After the song, which was cheered by all, a resolution was passed, upon the motion of Dr. Mason, thanking C. C. Miller and Eugene Secor, the authors of the bee-keepers' songs, on behalf of the bee-keeping fraternity.

INCORPORATION.

The committee appointed to consider the points involved in the President's address, recommended appointment of a committee of three members, to perfect the organization of this Association, and to incorporate it under the law.

W. F. Clarke saw the wisdom of a State or Provincial organization, but objected to the Incorporation of this Association, on the plea that it would affect its International character, as he could not see that it could be made legal with the two Governments.

Thomas G. Newman said that it was very desirable to incorporate the Association. He thought that it was the lack of organization that had kept the Association from growing, as it should grow. If it was well organized, the membership would be continuous, and the annual fees would be paid by all. Now, owing to the general failure of support from non-attending bee-keepers, the annual meetings were mostly local. He saw no difficulty in incorporating the Society in any one State or Province. He said that he belonged to another organization which was incorporated in the State of Massachusetts, and it now had a membership of 63,000, which included every State in the United States, and Province in Canadian winter, without showing a Canada; the Sandwich Islands and

Honey could Mexico. It had sub-organizations in nearly every State in the Union, and the Provinces of Canada. He thought that the incorporation would make the Association legal, and would greatly help it, without hindering it in any manner. Nearly all the members, instead of being transient, would be permanent, from year to year; but, of course, many annual members would join only for the single year, as now.

A committee was finally appointed for this purpose, composed of Messrs. Mason, Newman and Secor.

Dr. C. C. Miller then read his essay, "What I Don't Know about Bee-Keeping," which elicited much laughter; and the words so often repeated by him in his essay, "I don't know," became by-words during the remainder of the session.

What I don't Know about Bee-Keeping.

I don't know why the secretary should single me out to make an open display my ignorance about bee-keepingunless it be from natural spitefulness on his part.

I don't know that I can tell all that I don't know. It would take all the time of the Convention. I'll just mention a few points.

I don't know how far apart bees nat-urally space their combs. The only chance I have lately had to measure, gave eight spaces in eleven inches, right through the brood-nest, the spaces varying from 1¼ inches to 1½ inches. As the combs approached the outer edges they spread farther apart, reaching in one case 1% inches. One man, in whom I have confidence, says 1% is the average, while another says 1%. don't know.

I don't know whether the greater loss in wintering out-doors, in a climate like mine, may not be made up by greater vigor as compared with those wintered in a cellar.

I don't know whether successive poor ears are to be considered a permanent thing, or whether we may again expect crops as of old.

I don't know why prices, this year,

don't rise to correspond with scarcity.

I don't know whether it will be a good thing to hold our annual meetings anywhere, or at any time, when we cannot get reduced rates, as the result of some other undertaking at the same time.

I don't know that there is need of any more bee periodicals.

I don't know whether it is best to replace queens of a certain age, or leave it all to the bees.

I don't know how a bee-keeper, with plenty of bees to stock his field, can prevent some one else from planting an apiary right beside him-thus spoiling the field for both.

I don't know, for certain, how to preent brace-combs.

I don't know of anything that will pay to plant for honey alone.

I don't know whether new developments may not oblige me to go back to plan of using fixed frames.

I don't know-and I don't know who does know—how to prevent swarming.

I don't know what causes swarming don't know near as much about it as did years ago; and if I did know all about the cause, I don't know that I could prevent it.

I don't know that we'll ever get anything settled in bee-keeping-settled to stay, so we'll not have to change our fixtures or plans.

I don't know near as much as what I don't know.

I don't know-I don't know, but I'll C. C. MILLER.

W. F. Clarke said, I do not know what is the natural space between combs. In many instances the bees build crooked combs, and the spacing is very irregular. They seem to have no rule whatever in spacing the combs.

S. A. Shuck-Dr. Miller, sometime ago, called for statements in the beepapers on this question. Mr. Doolittle gave a rule which contradicted my experience, but I feel certain that there is no fixed and invariable distance between combs, in a natural condition.

B. Taylor said: In 1856 I took great interest in hives and fixtures, and as it was of great importance to know the distance from comb to comb, in transferring, I measured a great many hives and came to the conclusion that 11 inches was the nearest average to Nature. I mean, the distance of broodcombs from center to center. I am sure that the distance is greater for surplus combs, as the outside combs are always built farther apart. I have used both 11 and 13 inches, and consider 11 the standard.

J. C. Stewart said that he had found the proper measurement at the top of the frames to be 11 inches. In large hives, the average measurement is not far from 11 inches. Away from the brood-nest, the combs are more irregular and thicker.

A. I. Root said he had figured on it, years ago. Lately, he thought he had heard some one state that combs could be placed 11 inches apart, from center to center, and that the brood would hatch and the work go on as usual. Some thought that was sufficient room, but he doubted it very much, and did not think the bees were at ease on so short a space.

E. R. Root supported the 12 inch distance, and said that the average found in Nature was 11 inches for brood and surplus combs, when taken altogether. He thought that the bees would put more brood and less honey in the brood-nest, if they were only 13 inches apart. He found that naturallybuilt combs were spaced all the way from 13 to 24 inches, but thought that patches gnawed down by the bees, would be the very way for Mr. Clarke

the antiquated and long-ago-condemned the preference of bees in a natural owing to the want of space. Mr. Doo. state was 14 inches.

Wm. Lyon had experimented considerably on this matter, and found that it was a good plan, at the opening of the season, to move the frames closer together, as near as one and five-sixteenths from center to center. to prevent the storing of too much honey in the brood-chamber. He found that this narrowing up of the space would drive the bees into the sections better than anything that he had ever tried. He was in the habit of moving his frames together every Spring, and of moving them apart again in the Fall, so that the combs would get sufficient honey for winter stores, and the bees could get more room between the brood-combs, to cluster. buted his success in getting bees into the sections to this method, which he had followed for a number of years.

R. L. Taylor asked: In a ten-frame hive, what plan do you follow? Do you add a dummy when bringing the frames together?

Wm. Lyon said: I add a dummy, or another frame, as the case may require. I have almost done away with swarming by this method, as it drives the bees into the sections at the beginning of the honey crop. I use the George Bischoff frame, which is 9x151 inches.

Dr. Mason thought that Dr. Miller was the proper man for that essay, as he had noticed that in the answers to questions in the bee-papers, when looking for Dr. Miller's answers, he found that he failed to give an answer-very often - probably because "did not know." He stated that he used 8 He stated that he used 8 frames in a 12-inch hive, and sometimes even 9 frames, and thought that the bees had a plenty of room with 14, and did not have to push one another around, to get by. He thought that with 11 inches, the bees would more likely get brood in the whole frames, as Mr. Lyon had said.

J. M. Hambaugh believed in having combs spaced at the bottom, the same as at the top.

Dr. Miller said that new worker comb is # of an inch thick; old comb is one inch, the average being fifteensixteenths of an inch-the capping of the cell is probably one-sixteenth, leaving just } of an inch in a 1} inch spacing. A bee occupies three-sixteenths of an inch, so that it would take sixsixteenths instead of four-sixteenths to allow two bees to pass one another on two combs, placed against one another. Besides, it is very difficult when placing combs, to have the spacing very exact; mine is not. I have had combs with cells unused, being too short, and, in some cases, I have had whole

little drove me to believe that we should have a little more than 1 inches.

A. N. Draper said that he had hives 12 inches wide, and put 9 frames in them, and piled them up three stories high, and thought the bees remained in the lower story more readily than when the frames were further apart.

L. C. Axtell said: In Illinois, we have rich, mellow soil, in which the hives settle readily under the weight of honey, and I often find hives settled out of plumb, and the outside combs swaved and touched each other, when the bees would gnaw them down to make room. For this reason, he would not use frames less than 13 inches apart. In practice, he gave them a little over 13 inches.

J. M. Hambaugh-We should look to the large producers for their views in this matter. Since the large Eastern producers have been interviewed by E. R. Root, we would like to know what distances they use.

E. R. Root said that Mr. Hoffman uses 12 inches; Mr. Elwood uses 13 inches. He said he had never tried 13 inches, he might prefer it if he was to try it. In many cases they discard 14 for 18 inches, because they get more brood and less honey in the broodchamber.

B. Taylor said that he did not approve of moving frames further and nearer in the Spring and Fall, unless one had a small apiary like Mr. Lyon's; but he thought an extensive apiarist should use the 13 inch space.

W. F. Clarke wanted to know whether one had ever found a hive of bees, in a natural state, with the frames all regularly distanced. He thought that the wavy shape of the combs, in natural circumstances, was for the purpose of giving more room for the bees to cluster in the winter. He had visited L. C. Root's cellar, and had found bees hanging in clusters through holes in the bottom-board, showing how fond they are of clustering in small spaces, in the winter. He did not believe in crowding the broodcombs together at any time.

William Lyon, in answer to B Taylor, said that it was those who had small apiaries that could make the most careful experiments, as the large producers had no time to give to experimenting, and for that reason he thought that those who kept bees for pleasure, like himself, could best see the advantages of those manipulations. He did not advise any large producer to change the spaces every Spring and Fall, but he knew that for a bee-keeper like himself, there was a great advan-tage in it. He thought that his way to follow. He never had found any trouble or objection to his method.

J. M. Hambaugh said that what the specialist wanted was, how to produce the most honey, and that a bee-keeper who spent all his time with bees must keep a large number of bees. Therefore, as 11 inches was considered a better space for winter, owing to its giving more room for the bees to place their honey and to cluster, he thought that distance was the proper distance for practical bee-keepers.

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At this point the discussion was interrupted by the President, who said that the time alloted to this subject was up, and stated that the Business-Mens' Association at Hamilton, had sent a delegation to the Convention, to offer to transport those of the bee-keepers who desire it, to the establishment of the Dadants, at any time they might select. The offer was enthusiastically accepted, and it was unanimously decided that the Convention would adjourn at noon of the last day, for the

proposed trip.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke then read the following on

The International Bee-Association-Its Past and its Future.

After having, somewhat rashly, assented to the request of our worthy Secretary, that I would speak on this topic. I began to consider what I would say. ought to have done this before commit-ting myself to the task. But I did not. So the next best thing possible, was to do it afterwards.

When I had fairly got on my thinking ap, I made a study of the Secretary's letter. It was not a strictly official, or business document. There was a vein of fun in it. I was to be very brief. The reason assigned was, lest I might tire out our good friend Dr. Miller, who was of the opinion that I was inclined to be long-Well, I dare say he is right. He ought to know. "It takes a thief to catch a thief," at least so an old proverb The man who could reel off-what Savs. was it ?-seventeen consecutive articles on out-apiaries (?) must be able, especially if he is a Doctor, to give a correct diagnosis of long-windedness.

The Secretary further said he had put me last on the programme, so that if Dr. Miller got tired, he could go home. I concluded that the idea was, that if the Doctor did not leave until the last item in the programme was reached, the meeting would not lose much of his valuable aid. What I would lose in lacking the inspiration of his presence, and what he would lose through not hearing my eloquent words, did not enter into the Secretary's calculations at all. Well, I thought it all very funny, and had a hearty laugh over it, as you are doing

I shall not treat the first part of my theme historically. That has been done by an abler hand than mine, and we all owe a great debt of gratitude to our love of all honest bee-keepers on this notwithstanding he holds me up once a

friend, Thomas G. Newman, for having rescued the early records of our Association from oblivion, and collected them in the admirable little compend which records our annals from the first meeting until the ever-memorable one, held in Detroit, in December, 1885. He has laid us under further obligations by continuing his historical labors up to date. shall take the liberty of expressing the thanks of this Convention for these and many other services rendered to the interests of bee-keeping by Mr. Newman.

Prof. Cook, though a much younger man than I am, was the father of this Association. He was not present at the birth of his child, but I was, and I can testify that it was legitimately born, and was a fine, lusty youngster at the start.

May I just whisper that the hibernation theory had the same parentage. was nurse to the first-named child, and I am foster-father to the second. have had the usual maladies incident to infancy and childhood, but both have survived, and are "alive and kicking to this day.

We owe as many thanks to the father of this Association as we do to its historian, for he was not only the author of its being, but has helped, as much as any one else, to make its history. All honor to him !--and "more power to his elbow

I wish to say a little in regard to what this Association has accomplished. first good work was to elevate Father Langstroth to that pedestal of honorable distinction which was his well-deserved place. At the outset of this organization, an attempt was made to start a rival Association. The ring-leaders in the movement were men who were not only trying to rob Father Langstroth of his legal rights, but of his good name. They were decisively check-mated in a very This Association had simple manner. already elected Father Langstroth its first President, thus doing him honor, and themselves more. When the convention for the formation of a rival body met, enough of us who knew Father Langstroth's worth, and were impartially interested in bee-keeping, attended it to elect the "Grand Old Man" President of the rival organization too. We also carried a resolution to adjourn to the same time and place as had been designated by this Association, and to take steps to make the twain one. The marriage was happily effected, and proved an end of all strife.

The Presidency of the joint Associa-tion honestly fell to the next in rightful succession, the late Moses Quinby. I do not use the language of cant when I add, "of blessed memory." The highest authority declares that "the memory of the just is blessed," and if there ever a just man on this earth, Moses Quinby was one. His services to bee-keeping were only second to those of Rev. L. L. Langstroth, and I drop to-day on his too early grave—what shall it be?
—a sprig of evergreen, or a spray of golden-rod ?-let it be both.

This Association not only proclaimed

to the world what a high place Father Langstroth occupied in the esteem and

great continent of North America, but it has been the means of doing something toward making his old age a little more comfortable. It has shown its regard and sympathy by deeds as well as words. The purses of most bee-keepers are far from plethoric, and recent years have not been prosperous and profitable ones for this pursuit, but our venerable friend and father will not measure our love by the magnitude-I should more properly say, the smallness of our gifts. If our purses were as full of money as our hearts are of gratitude and affection, he would yet die a rich man, as he ought to do, and would, if he had his just be-

I must emphasize the influence this body has had in keeping reputable bee-keepers at the front. Men who had selschemes to promote-axes to grind for their own special benefit-have not dared to face the honest daylight in which this Convention has always lived, moved and had its being. The quacks and charlatans of bee-keeping have known enough to keep away from scenes where exposure was imminent, if not certain. Bee-keepers who had real and valuable improvements to propose, were not afraid to bring them here, and we have always had a more or less extensive display of really good apiarian requisites.

At the outset of this organization, we had moth-traps and multitudinous other gim-cracks of the apiary, that we never hear of now. The thorough sifting of all matters connected with our pursuit at these meetings, has disposed of a vast There has been a amount of rubbish. furnace-fire constantly a-going, which has purged away the dross, and left the precious metals.

Our conventions have been models of propriety and courtesy; we have had free discussion without personality or bitterness; many life-long friendships have been formed and fostered at our gatherings, and I do not know of any ill-feeling that rankles among us. Having the misfortune, or the good luck, to be a blunt John Bull, I have sometimes opened my mouth and put my foot in it; but it has never been with any anger or spite. I do not think of a single beekeeper to whom I am not ready to say in the words of Gerald Massey:

Give me your hand, you shall, you must, I love you as a brother!"

except the lady bee-keepers, and, of course, the brothers embrace the sisters, in comprehension, and otherwise,

I want to say here, though I hesitate to speak of it on grounds of delicacy, that though this Association did not make our friend A. I. Root a bee-keeper, yet it was one of the agencies; and if I am not mistaken, the first, that operated to make him a good Christian man.

We all believe, however much we may differ from him on some points, that he is trying to do all the good he can in the realm of apiculture, and in other and higher spheres of usefulness. I try his patience and forbearance, especially when he sees me taking a quiet smoke; he tries mine in other ways, but all the same, he has not a more admirer and well-wisher, than myself, fortnight in his tobacco column, as a great, big sinner!

It goes without saying, that this Association has done much to advance the interests of bee-keeping by means of the excellent papers, discussions thereon, and the publication of its proceedings in the bee-periodicals, especially in the American Bee Journal, which has always been foremost in giving prompt and full reports. These have been scattered far and wide, among bee-keepers, and have exerted a mighty leavening and educating influence throughout this continent and in all lands where apiculture exists.

But I am getting "long-winded" after all. Still my friend and critic, Dr. Miller, has not left. He is probably staying to prove the correctness of his professional diagnosis as to the condition of my lungs. However, I am going to stop—really—soon—"Honest Injun!"

As a preacher, I never try to exhaust my text, but only to set people thinking about it. The true function of a public discourse is, to lay down a track of thought along which the hearers may travel at will. Now you can all think of many more good things in the past of this Association than I have enumerated. Add the sum total of it all together, and there will be ample proof that its life has been worth living, and consequently deserves to be perpetuated.

I have only one word more to say about the future of this Association. It needs to assume a more representative character. All along, during the course of its history, we have tried to give it this feature. The only defect in this meeting has been that there were so few "wise men from the East" here. The distance is too great for many whose hearts have been with us, to bear the expense of the journey.

I say frankly, that but for the generous kindness of my fellow-members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Assocation, I should have been absent—no great loss, perhaps, except to myself. But I want to hold up the body I represent as an example in this respect. We are going to send at least one delegate every year, and pay his expenses, even if the Association meets as far away as California. I think I may venture to tell you, as a little "tale out of school," that hereafter, when a bee-keeper fills the presidential chair among us for a year, he will not "step down and out," but will be invited to step up and out, by being appointed our delegate to this Convention. Is not this an idea worth adoption, at least, by every State, provincial, and territorial association? I think it is, and I would express the hope, in closing, that this body, while retaining all the good qualities it has had in the past, will, in the future, be more thoroughly and largely representative of the bee keeping fraternity, and in all parts of North America, W. F. CLARKE.

Mrs. Harrison asked: Is there never to be any chance for us to meet ladies as Delegates from Ontario?

W. F. Clarke—Certainly. Canada is not behind the United States on Women's Rights.

Dr. Miller—It is evident that Mr. Clarke meant to "embrace the ladies" in his essay.

Thomas G. Newman said that he desired to impress one point in the address of Mr. Clarke. In order to make this Association truly representative, in fact as well as in name, it is necessary that all the local, State and Territorial Associations should send Delegates to every Convention. We want to see the Society extend even as as far as California, and have Representatives of that large honey-producing country attend our meetings. But in order to do so, they must come as Representatives, and their expenses be paid by the Societies. No one individual could afford the outlay for himself alone. But for the many, it was easily accomplished. Able Representatives would be willing to give their time to attend these assemblies, but all Representatives should have their expenses paid by the local Societies. This is contemplated by the Constitution.

'Under the head of "Voluntary Contributions," the following essay, written by Allen Pringle, President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, was read, but the discussion of the topic was postponed until the afternoon session.

Foul Brood.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association has, I believe, two or three accredited representatives at this Convention, though but one with portfolio. But as the present membership of our Society would entitle us to a dozen or more delegates, this communication from me will not, I hope, be any encroachment on the time, business, or patience of the meeting. At any rate the paramount importance of the subject I wish to bring before you must be at once my justification and apology.

On looking over the programme for this International Convention of beekeepers, I am not a little surprised to find that the question most vital to them to-day has no place there. I therefore propose to step in under cover of "Volunteer Contributions," and fill the gap thus left open.

The question I refer to as being the most serious and difficult one confronting the apiarist to-day is the "Foul-Brood" question.

The other prime difficulties in beeculture have been removed—the largest obstacles surmounted. The winter problem is solved; the "spring-swind-ling" problem is solved; the evolution of the "best bee" is well under way; while a host of other minor matters have been resolved into a multitude of solutions to suit this bee-keeper, that one, and the other one.

The foul-brood problem has stood the longest—a defiance to our heads and a mholly benevolent There may be a been practically solved, though still hot in theoretical dispute. But one good as well as ourselves.

fact, rightly interpreted, ought to kill a dozen dubious, opposing theories. I remember writing, when at school, from this copy: "Theory is worth but little, unless it can explain its own phenomena"—and the idea has been useful to me. Whatever the theories of foul-brood presented, and whatever the drugopathic remedies proposed and predicated thereon, I undertake to say here, that we, in Canada, have practically solved the problem of cure, during the past season.

As soon as I became satisfied of this, I sought to convince our big cousin over there of the important fact, but apparently with poor success—that is, so far as the periodicals and professionals are concerned. I wrote to the two leading American bee-periodicals on the subject, sending a copy of our "Foul-Brood Bulletin" to each, and suggesting that they give their readers the benefit of its contents. The contents, however, did not appear, though, of course, my own letters did.

Our inspector (before his appointment, however), wrote out his method of successfully treating foul-brood, and sent it to another American periodical, that number of which was to be wholly taken up with the foul-brood subject. This communication did not appear, it contained a great truth, and perhaps more valuable information for those scourged with the foul-brood, than all else that appeared in that number.

Now, "brethering," (I mean ye three editors, and doubtless all present), please bear in mind that this is not meant for an attack on you or your periodicals. I attack "brother Jonathan," for I suspect he is to blame. That tremenduously big brother of ours, armed with the "McKinley Bill," is just now straightening himself up in our presence and giving us a withering glance—"on the slant." These "soveregn" citizens of his have no doubt caught the infection, and naturally enough imagine that "no good thing can come out of Nazareth," or Canada.

Be that as it may, I repeat and reiterate, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that we have practically solved the foul-brood question in Canada—that is, so far as its successful treatment is concerned, and that, of course, is the main point; and we shall charge you nothing for the information of how it was done. Though you may be unwilling to import the "furrin" article without a tariff or McKinley-tax, we shall nevertheless smuggle it in to you by "Her Majesty's mail" and "Uncle Sam's post."

By this little digression we mean nothing amiss. It is only a friendly return of harmless banter which I sometimes observe coming over here, from down there. Nor do we mean to boast over our achievement in apicultural therapeutics. Our determination to give you this information how to cure foul-brood does not arise from that motive. On the other hand the motive may not be wholly benevolent or disinterested. There may be a trifie of selfishness about it, but of a kind beneficial to you as well as ourselves.

The matter stands thus; Foul-brood has been and is scourging bee-keepers everywhere in the Eastern Continent, as well as this, and to an extent not generally known. We, in Ontario, have undertaken to grapple with it, and overcome it. We are successfully accomplishing the task, and we want our nearest neighbors "over there" to do the same, not only for their own benefit, but that they may not injure us. will now perceive that our motive is both egotistic and altruistic, but for the ulti-mate good of both countres. In view of the fact that there is considerable interchange of bees and honey between the two countries, our solicitude is not unnatural or unreasonable.

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We intend to stamp out the pest here, and we offer you the advice to do the same there, and the instructions how to Though the "great guns" the tribunes may be too high to look toward Nazareth, the poor sufferers are not, of which fact I have had ample evidence lately; and this is the chief reason why I write this letter to the International Convention of bee-keepers. Since my letters, above referred to, appeared in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and Gleanings, I have had many inquir-ies from different States of the Union, and applications for our Foul-Brood pamphlet. I responded to all, though the work was considerable.

To cover this ground, and meet this want, I shall here give in concise form the desired information—how to cure the desired information—now to foul-brood among the bees—in a simple, hygienic manner, without the aid of drug or druggist, and outside of, as well as during the honey season. course, during a honey flow is the best time for operating.

In the evening, remove the bees and queen from the diseased colony, and place them in a clean hive, with foundation-starters. Four days afterwards take away all frames of comb and starters from them, and give them full sheets of foundation, or empty comb which you know to be free from the taint of disease. The colony is now cured, and will rear brood, healthy and free from the disease, until contracted again through the ingathering of diseased honey, or otherwise. The honey is the chief, if not the only, medium of the contagion, and one drop of affected honey brought into a healthy colony, if used for larval food, is sufficient to start the disease.

This is a very important fact, constantly to be borne in mind, in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The diseased honey may be rendered innocuous by boiling, and the combs by rendering into wax, the dross to be buried.

To save the healthy part of the brood taken from diseased colonies, fill empty hives from the frames of brood, and close the entrances securely for two or three days, attending to warmth if the weather is cool, and to ventilation should it be hot. Then open the entrance; and as soon as the healthy brood is all hatched, put the young bees through exactly the same process as the old ones, described

taken from both the old and young colony, must be boiled before it is given to the bees, and all the combs melted into wax.

To cure a foul-broody colony in the Fall, after the honey season is over, remove the bees and queen from their hive and place them in a clean hive, with as many frames of healthy, sealed honey, or syrup, as may be required for winter. The combs must be completely filled and sealed so that the bees will retain the diseased honey they may bring with them, until it is disgested, instead of depositing it in the combs, and so that the queen may have no place to deposit

eggs until all the danger is past.

This is the simple plan of curing foul brood followed by Mr. McEvoy, our inspector, and is invariably successful. He has treated hundreds of cases during the past season, without a single failure. Since he began his official work, in May last, under our Act, he has examined nearly a hundred apiaries and a thousand colonies. Many whole apiaries that were fairly rotten with the disease, are now perfectly sound and healthy.

By the method given, any and every form and stage of the disease, from the simplest to the most malignant, may be cured. The proof of this, in its amplitude, is before us; and this is why I say, and say again, that so far as the cure of foul-brood is concerned, we have practically solved the problem here in Canada this year.

This is reason enough for my persistency in pressing the matter on your attention, for I have not the slightest doubt that when the truth becomes known to you, as it is now known to us, the disease will be found to be as prevalent there as it is, or was, here. Little did I suspect its wide extent and fatal ravages, until the machinery of the law disclosed the facts.

We now ask you to follow our example in this wholesome remedial work. What did we do and have we done? At the risk of unduly lengthening out this epistle to the modern Gentiles, I shall summarize that work, though it may be a repetition of what I have previously written to the bee-periodocals.

At our last annual meeting, the fact was disclosed that foul-brood existed, and was making rapid headway in sections of this Province. We at once took steps to secure the requisite Legislation to aid us in its suppression. We went to work with a will, and within the short space of three months the fruit of our endeavor was an "Act for the Suppression of Foul Brood Among Bees," passed by our Provincial Legislature. working of this Act so far goes to prove that it is the best of its kind in existence, of which we have any knowledge.

Under its provisions our Association annually appoints a Foul Brood Inspector and Sub-Inspector, paid by Government, whose duty it is to go wherever the Society directs them, and inspect apiaries, with full power either to treat the diseased colonies, or destroy them when necessary.

Under its provisions, resisting the in-

honey, comb, or other article, is a penal offence. Selling diseased bees is a penal offence; also other acts conducive to the spread of the disease and inimical to the public interests.

We have also a pamphlet on the subject, embracing a copy of the Act, modes of treatment, etc., which we induced the Government to issue as an official Bulletin" under the Department of Agriculture. This pampnier is principle in English and German, and has been distributed among seven to eight thousand Outario bee-keepers. "Go thou Agriculture. This pamphlet is printed ALLEN PRINGLE. and do likewise." Selby, Ont.

(Concluded next week.)



Doubling up Colonies.

I started in the Spring with 24 colonies of bees, which I increased to 32. I took off, about 900 pounds of white clover honey, and about 100 pounds of Fall honey; 1,000 pounds in all, of comb honey. From what I can learn from the bee-keepers of Moultrie county, I obtained as much, or more, merchantable honey as all of them together; I think, owing to the doubling up system that I have adopted the last two ALEX. ROSE. Sullivan, Ills., Nov. 5, 1890.

Enclosed find flowers handed me this morning by Dr. W. J. Smith, a bee-keeper near here. It grows plentifully here in the Ouachita River Valley, and along creek bottom lands, and bees are working on its bloom vigorously. Now, we do not know its name, or whether it is good for honey or not. Please let us know through the Bee Journal if it is any good for honey, and state its name. I write by request of Dr. Smith.

Z. A. Clark.

Arkadelphia, Ark., Oct. 29, 1890.

[It is an aster, and it is an excellent honey-producer.-ED.]

Bees Carrying Honey Below.

Some one said: In preparing bees for winter, place the bees upon not exceeding 6 frames of good honey. Of the 10 Langstroth frames in my hives, I do not find 6 well filled. I have no extractor. the honey transferred from the 4 frames, I placed them in the upper story, and the bees appear to me to be consuming the honey, rather than taking it below. What would have been the correct course in this case? I have been in the bee business one year, and have learned a little, and can see that there are other conquests a-head of me. While the veterans are puzzled to find me. While the veterans are puzzled to find a market for honey, I am seeking the honey, which is still scarce. My bees had hundreds of acres of white clover; but they gathered no honey from it. They were not ready when the honey came—they will be next time. We have buckbush, which gives the bees work all through August. By the way, this is our best honey plant; and we have golden-rod, Simpson honey-plant, sweet clover, horse-mint, smart-weed, etc. I think that success in introducing queens depends upon one's above, give them a queen or a cell, and they, too, are cured. All the honey a penal offence. Exposing diseased ability to distinguish an amiable from an

angry bee. Mr. Doolittle can tell as soon as he places the caged queen among the bees what they think of her—but he cannot tell me how to do it, as we have to learn this by practice. October is the time for the new hand to introduce queens.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Knobnoster, Mo., Oct. 18, 1890.

[If you had "scratched" the cappings of the honey, before putting it above the brood-chamber, so as to have it leaking, the bees would have taken and stored it below, realizing that it was being wasted. As it was, they concluded that it was only stores for their consumption, and they appropriated them early, before the cold weather came to prevent them from leaving the cluster-ED.

50 Pounds of Honey Per Colony.

My crop of honey will be about half an average. I will get 50 pounds per colony, and I think that is good for this year; most of it is in one-pound sections, and the rest of it is extracted. My bees are in fine condition—most of them having plenty of honey to winter on. I will unite some weak ones. The new colonies are light, but there were only 4 swarms out of 60 colonies. weak ones. The new colonies are light, but there were only 4 swarms out of 60 colonies. One fine colony of Italians went to the woods, or some where else. I think I have done well for this year. We are having nice rains, and the clover looks fine, what there is of it. I think it was injured by the drouth somewhat. Corn is only half a crop, and oats the same. The wheat crop was good for this country—so, all in all, I think the bees will pay a good deal better than other crops around here. Honey is selling at wholesale at 15 cents per pound. I am holding my best in Kansas City, for 20 cents per pound. Honey is too low, for this year, but we have got into the ruts and will have to get out. The cause of that is fogyism, box-hives, etc.

JOHN BLODGET. Empire Prairie, Mo., Oct. 17, 1890.

No Surplus Honey.

I have 10 colonies of bees, but I have to feed them for winter stores. The surplus honey was a failure in this neck-o-the-woods, this year. Only a few colonies have stores sufficient to winter on, without feedand say they will not do anything for the bees this fall; and that means a lot of empty hives until Spring. So those that feed and care for their bees this Fall may reap a good harvest next year.
E. J. Fusselman.

North Jackson, O., Nov. 4, 1890.

Two Swarms on One Tree.

How many of the readers of the AMERI-CAN BEE JOURNAL have seen a tree with two separate colonies of bees in it. (I saw one.)
They were about 15 feet apart. The tree
was found by some boys, while out squirrel hunting, and they cut the tree down
and took the bees out of the lower cavity,
and thought that was all there was of the and thought that was all there was of the bees they saw going in at the two entrances. They returned home with their bees and a little honey, and did not know they had left another colony in the same tree, until they passed by it two or three days afterward, when they cut the log off, above and below, the bees, and took it home with them, and stood it up in the yard, and let them work away. They appear to be all right.

Moorfield Ind. Oct 28 1890.

Moorfield, Ind., Oct. 28, 1890.

Bees Must be Fed or Starve.

Bees have done very poorly here this season, and many colonies will have to be fed, or starve before spring. I have 33 colonies in fair condition.

JOHN NORWAY. Jay, Vt., Oct. 21, 1890.

Results of the Past Season.

I started in the Spring of 1890 with 19 colonies, all in good condition. The season opened up unfavorably. April and May were cold and rainy, but June, and until the middle of July, were very good. After that it turned dry until the latter part of August. During that time the bees hardly gathered enough to live on; but after that it became better, and they are all in good condition for winter, better than I expected them to be. I increased from 19 to 30 colonies, and obtained 500 pounds of comboney and 200 pounds of extracted honey. My extracted honey sold for 15 cents, and honey and 200 pounds of extracted honey. My extracted honey sold for 15 cents, and comb-honey for 18 cents per pound at our home market. I was the only successful bee-keeper in this vicinity. My neighboring bee-keepers did not get any honey, for they all keep the common black bees; mine are all Italians, from queens which were reared by Mr. Doolittle.

JACOB VANDERHORST.

Minster, O., Oct. 27, 1890.

Better than Expected.

I have had better success this year than last, and better than I expected. I took two boxes from my two yielding hives. I placed one upon the other, and started for the barn, where I found my partner busy with some potatoes. I said, "Please hold these a minute," whereupon he reached up to take what he supposed to be empty boxes. He was surprised to find that one contained 13 pounds and the other 7 pounds, making a total of 20 pounds. I have now 3 good colonies, and 2 that are not in as good a condition as I should wish. I shall put the whole 5 into winter quarters, and hope to see them all alive next spring. I shall put the whole o into winter quarters, and hope to see them all alive next spring. I intend enlarging all my empty hives this winter, as I find that these are the only ones that pay out here; and I have tried the small ones to my sorrow. The clover and golden-rod seasons were fair. Twenty pounds to a colony is considered immense out here, but I hope to show them what a colony, can do The only two anisviets. colony can do. The only two apiarists near me have let their apiaries go to ruin. One had 29 colonies, and he now has about 7; the other had 8, and he has now only O. R. HAWKINS.

Bellport, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1890.

Pennyroyal.

Bee-keeping has been a failure here for several years, on account of the stockmen burning the woods each year just as penny-royal, our main honey supply, is coming into bloom.

H. G. BURNET.

Alva, Fla., Oct. 23, 1890.

Satisfactory Increase and Crop.

I commenced the last spring with 32 colonies. They increased to 77. I lost one by moths, and 4 were robbed. Not feeling very well in June and July, from the effects of La Grippe last winter, I did not get my supers on in time to catch very much of the basswood and white clover honey flow, but my bees have done well on buckwheat, wild sunflower, golden rod, and other wild flowers, and are well stocked with winter supplies. I did not get any swarms until

June 29; after that they seemed to be possessed with a mania to swarm. I found that I could not keep up with them, so I examined a part of the hives, and cut off all of the queen-cells, first making sure they had a queen. These colonies gathered nearly double the amount of honey, and are in good condition for winter. I do not are in good condition for winter. I do not approve of clipping the queens' wings where fowls are running, as they will pick them up. I have a bee-house 14x22 feet, and 8 feet in the clear, partially under ground, and otherwise protected from frosts. Some of my colonies came out last spring with combs quite moldy, while others were as clean as a whistle.

L. W. Kees.
Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 24, 1890.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

DENVER, Oct. 13.—We quote: 1-lbs., rade, 16@18c. Ext. 7@8c. Beeswax, 20@ J. M. CLARK COM, CO., 1517 Blake St.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—No white honey in the market; dark or fall honey sells at 14@15c.— Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—We quote: Fancy 1-lbs., white, 16@18c.; 2-lbs., white, 14@15c. Off grades, 1-lbs., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Buckwheat, 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.—Extracted, white clover and basswood, 8@8%c buckwheat. 7c.; California,6%@7 cents per lb. Southern, 70c per gallon.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28-30 West Broadway.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Best grades of honey sell at 17@18c. For brown and dark in uncleaned sections there is a light demand, the prices having to be shaded to meet the views of the few buyers there are for that grade.—Extracted, steady at 7@8c.—demand is good. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—New honey arriving very slowly, demand active, and all receipts are taken promptly. We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c.; dark 1-lbs., 11@12c; 2-lbs., 9@19c. Extracted meets with quick sale, values ranging from 6½@7½ cts., depending upon quality and style of package. Bceswax, 28@39c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—We quote 1-lb. white comb, 16@18c; 1-lb. dark comb, 12@14c; extracted, 5@7c. California 1-lb. white comb, 16@17c; 1-lb. extra C & C, 16c; 2-lb. extra C & C, 14c; 2-lb. white, 15c; extracted,6%@7c. CLEMONS, MASON & CO., Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Nothing new in the market. Comb honey is scarce. A choice article would bring 16@17c a lb. in the shipping way. There is a good demand for extracted honey at 5%@8c a lb. on arrival. The arrivals are good.

are good. are good.

Beeswax is in good demand at 24@26c., for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON,

Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

BOSTON. Oct. 24.—Honey is selling very freely. Demand fully equal to the supply. We quote best 1-lb., 18@19c; 2-lb., 16@17c. No beeswax on hand.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Market is in good condition for honey; demand is steady and good values maintained, while the supply is fair to meet the current demands. We quote: Choice white 1-lbs., 17@18c.; good white 1-lbs. 16@17c. Dark and old 1-lbs., 10@12c. Extracted, white in barrels, 8½@9c.; in kegs or tin, 9@9½c.; dark, in barrels or kegs, 6@7c.—Beeswax, 26@30c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water st.

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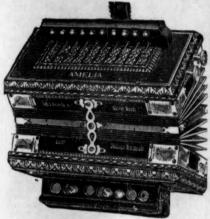
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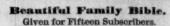
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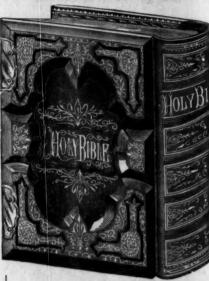


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